# MODEL 2882 CAPACITANCE LEVEL TRANSMITTER User Manual

Technical Support
Continental North America Toll Free 1-(800) 387-9487
Ph: +1 (905) 829-2418 Fx: +1 (905) 829-4701



A Product of Arjay Engineering Ltd. Oakville, Ontario, Canada

www.ArjayEng.com

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# 1.0 INSTRUMENT OVERVIEW

#### 1.1 Features

- Microprocessor Level Transmitter
- 4-20mA output with optional signal isolator
- Modbus protocol via RS-485 for access by Arjay handheld, Central Access Panel or compatible system
- Local 2 point Auto or Manual calibration or remote calibration via network
- 2 Differential Alarm relays (SPDT, 10 A @ 250 VAC)

User specified custom features may be added by contacting Arjay Engineering Ltd.

# 1.3 Specifications

**Power Input:** 100 -240 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 0.15A

24 VDC or 12 VDC, 0.25 A Max (specify at the time of order)

**User Interface:** 

Display & Keypad Two line LCD with % display of Level, select menu or enter

values by keypad

Communication Interface: RS-485 Modbus

Analog /Relay Outputs:

mA Signal Output 4-20 mA DC, 900 Ohms max (24VDC), (10bit) isolated

(optional)

Relay Output 2 SPDT relay, 10 A @ 250 VAC contacts, selectable failsafe or

non-failsafe, selectable high or low acting alarm, programmable

time delay: 0 - 600 seconds

**Instrument Performance:** 

Measuring Range 0 - 1000 pF (most applications are 100pF to 500pF)

Accuracy 0.5% of FS on 4-20mA

0.2% of Level or FS capacitance via network display.

Resolution 0.5% of FS Level on 4-20 / 0-20mA output

0.05% of Level via network display

0.002% of FS capacitance via network display

Calibration 2 point Auto calibration and Manual calibration

**Environmental Requirement:** 

Operating Temperature -20 - 60 Deg C (Transmitter)

Relative humidity 0 to 95% (non-condensing)

**Mechanical Specification:** 

Enclosure Type Class I Group B, C & D; Class II Group E, F & G; Class III

enclosure Type 3 & 4

Weight 2.5 Kg (5.5lbs) max. (excluding probe) Probe length is customer

specified.

# 2.0 INSTALLATION

NOTE: If any damage to the instrument is found, please notify an Arjay Engineering representative as soon as possible prior to installation.

#### 2.1 Probes

The 2882 Level Transmitter consists of the transmitter enclosure fitted with a capacitance probe selected from a variety of styles for use with liquids, liquid interfaces, and granular materials. The probe length is customer specified for the tank and depth of material to be measured. Usually Teflon coated probes are used.

#### 2.2 Probe installation

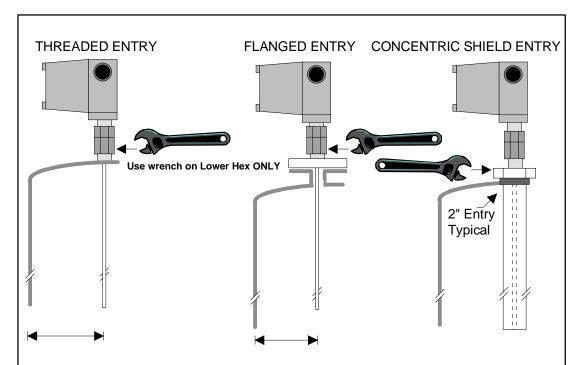
Standard probe entry into a tank is via a 3/4" NPT opening (standard probes) or 1" NPT opening (heavy duty probes). Flanges and concentric shields are available as options. The entrance configuration may vary depending on the application requirements.

TO SCREW IN PROBE (THREADED ENTRY) USE WRENCH ON LOWER FITTING ONLY. The probe fittings are compression type with Teflon ferrules assembled by applying torque between the two hex sections. The fittings are sealed at the factory to provide a compression seal capable of withstanding high pressures. Once opened they cannot be reassembled without new ferrules.

The probe should be mounted vertically and parallel to a reference ground surface, which is typically the vertical wall of the tank or a concentric shield around the probe. The following points are important when installing the probe:

- 1- Reference ground: This is VERY IMPORTANT and is typically the metal walls of the tank. For non-metallic tanks, a concentrically shielded probe is required in which case the shield provides its own Ground. IMPORTANT: For standard threaded entry and flange entry probes (without concentric shields), make sure the fittings are clean to ensure a GOOD ELECTRICAL CONNECTION BETWEEN THE PROBE HEAD ENCLOSURE AND THE TANK (REFERENCE GND).
- 2- The distance between the probe and the ground reference: This only applies to probes without concentric shields. The closer the distance to the tank wall, the greater the sensitivity of measurement; too close and bridging problems may occur.
- 3- The degree of parallelism between the probe and the reference ground: The probe must be parallel to the reference ground for a linear output signal. Note: the concentric shield option is inherently linear due to the concentric shield.
- 4- The measurement accuracy is affected by the temperature change of the material in the tank. The amount of measurement error depends on the material. If the temperature change is excessive, temperature correction will be required. Contact the Arjay representative for more information.
- 5- **Agitators or moving objects in the tank:** Moving objects in the tank close to the probe such as agitator blades, moving baffles etc. appear as moving ground references to a capacitance probe and will cause measurement errors. In applications where these objects are present, a concentrically shielded probe should be used.

**CAUTION:** INSTALL PROBE WITH CARE: DAMAGE TO TEFLON SHEATH WILL CAUSE MEASUREMENT ERRORS.



- 1- For threaded and flanged entry types, the probe must be parallel to the tank wall
- 2- For threaded and flanged entry types, measurement sensitivity is increased by reducing the probe to wall distance.
- 3- There should be good electrical conductivity between the tank wall and the transmitter enclosure. (For probes with a concentric shield this is not important).

INSTALL PROBE WITH CARE: IF TEFLON COATING IS DAMAGED, THE PROBE WILL NOT WORK

Figure 2.0

# 2.3 Electrical Installation

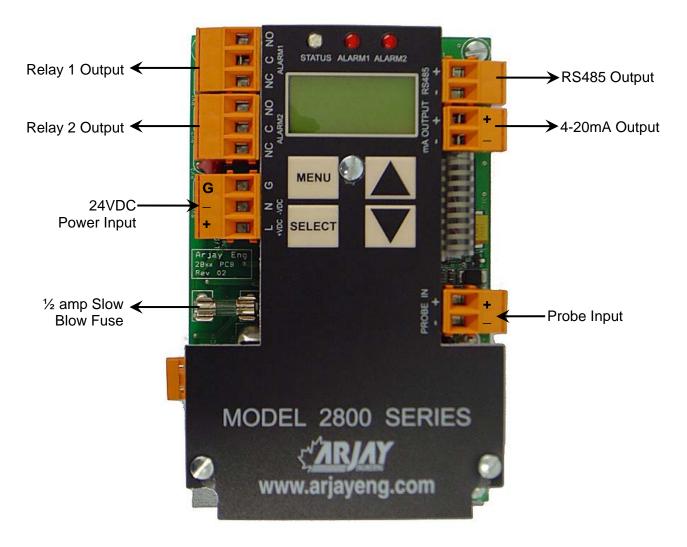


Figure 2.1

#### 1. Power Input

24VDC power input: connect +VDC and – VDC to connector +24 and –24. Earth ground is connected to G.

# 2. Probe Input

Probe input is wired by the factory. The terminal block is disconnected during shipment and has to be re-connected during installation.

# 3. Network Output

Connect "RS485 + and -"to the network D+ and D-.

#### 4. 4-20 mA Output

The 4-20 mA is a sourced output referenced to Ground. It is not loop powered.

# 5. Relays Output

2 SPDT relay, 10 A @ 250 VAC contacts, selectable failsafe or non-failsafe, selectable high or low action, programmable time delay: 0-600 seconds

# 3.0 STARTUP AND CALIBRATION

# 3.1 Startup

Power up the 2882 transmitter. The status LED should be green. The LCD should go to the normal operating menu. See section 3.2.2 Menu Flow Chart.

The unit is normally pre-configured and tested at the factory. A field calibration is required on startup. See section 3.3 <2882 Transmitter Calibration> to calibrate the transmitter.

## 3.2 Menu Flow Chart

# 3.2.1 Menu Description

The 2882 transmitter has a password protect feature. The default password is 2000. Since the 2882 transmitter has a small LCD, some menu descriptions may be in short form. The following are the menu descriptions:

Diags: Diagnostic Alrm: Alarm
Cal Pts: Calibration points Alrm Lvl: Alarm level

Diff Hi: Auto Cal: Auto calibrate Hi alarm set value Man Cal: Manual calibrate Diff Lo: Lo alarm set value Alrm Del: Alarm Delay Cal Ok: Calibrate ok Cal Err: ^SP: Calibrate err Relav Hi action mA out: mA output vSP: Relay Low action

mA Span: mA output span

Sec: Second

#### 3.2.2 Menu Flow Chart

The 2882 transmitter will display the % level value in its normal operating condition. From the normal operating menu, you can select the Calibrate Menu, Alarm Setup Menu, Diagnostic Menu and Setup Menu.

Calibrate Menu includes auto calibrate and manual calibrate, see section 3.3 Calibration for detail description.

Alarm Setup Menu provide alarm set point value, alarm low or high action, selectable failsafe or non-failsafe, selectable 0-600 seconds delay. See section 4.2 2882 Transmitter Relay Setup

Diagnostic Menu provides current calibration values, frequency and capacitance value.

Setup Menu includes Setup View and Setup Change submenus. In the Setup View submenu, the user can only view the setup parameters (mA output direction, mA output span, ID number, etc). In Setup Change submenu, the user can change setup parameters by defaults and customer determined own setup values.

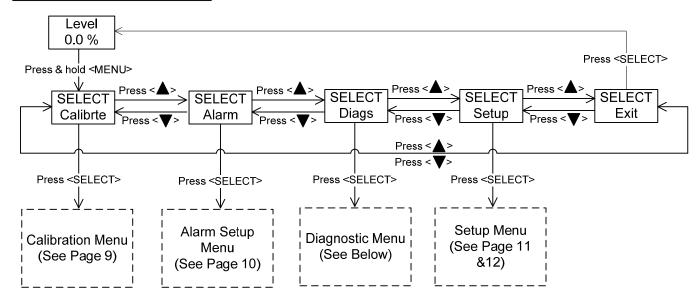
The next 5 pages show the detailed menu flow chart.

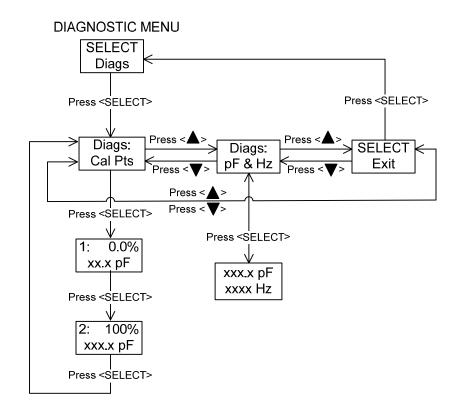
# 3.2.3 Data Entry

Data Entry

Press  $< \triangle > / < \nabla >$  key to increase / decrease the digital value.

#### **NORMAL OPERATING DISPLAY**

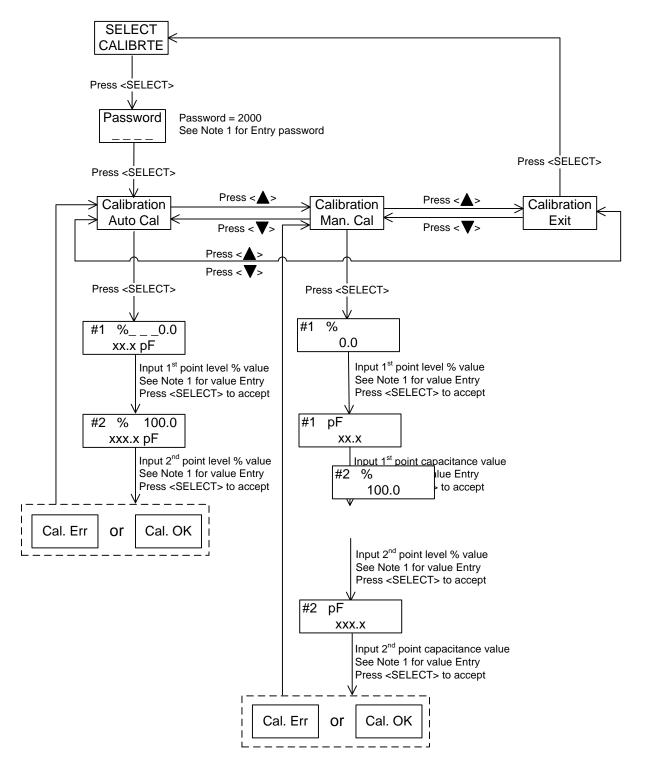




Note 1: Data Entry

Press <▲ > / <▼ > key to increase / decrease the digital value.

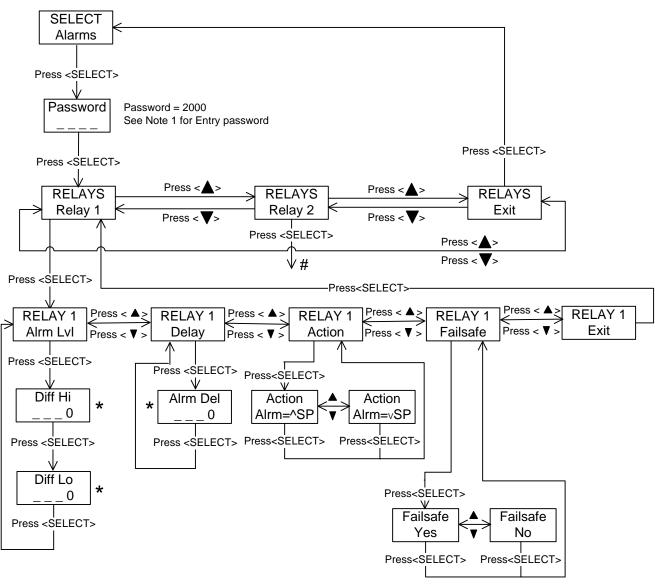
#### **CALIBRATION MENU**



Note 1: Data Entry

Press  $< \triangle > / < \nabla >$  key to increase / decrease the digital value.

# <u>ALARM SETUP MENU</u>



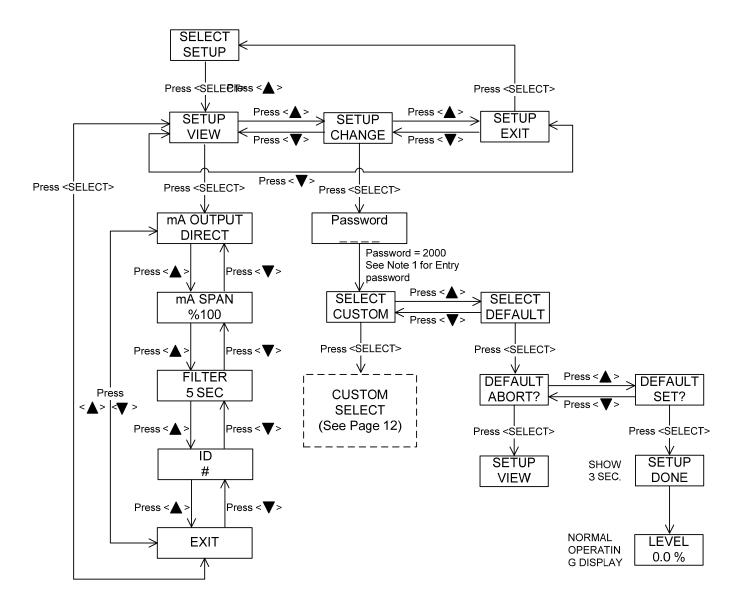
\* - See Note 1

# - Relay 2 has the same setup menu of Relay 1

Note 1: Data Entry

Press < ▲ > / < ▼ > key to increase / decrease the digital value.

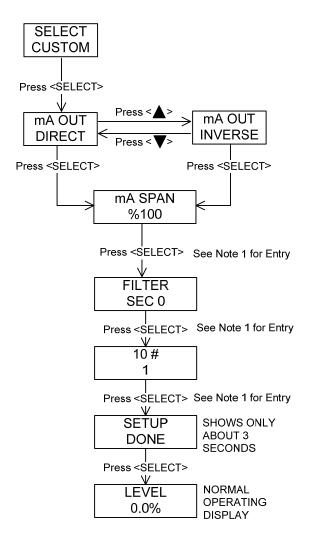
# **SETUP MENU**



Note 1: Data Entry

Press < ▲ > / < ▼ > key to increase / decrease the digital value.

# **CUSTOM SELECT**

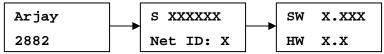


Note 1: Data Entry

Press < ▲ > / < ▼ > key to increase / decrease the digital value.

# 3.3 2882 Transmitter Calibration

Power up the 2882 transmitter. The status LED should be green. The LCD should go to the normal operating menu (See section 3.2.2 Menu Flow Chart) after the series of following screens (each display for 2 sec.):



#### 3.3.1 Auto Calibration

As per the Menu Flow Chart, press Menu key until "CALIBRATE shows on display". Press select key, enter password "2000" and confirm that calibration is required, continue to the Auto calibration menu.

- 1. In the 1<sup>st</sup> point entry menu, enter the current level value in % (e.g. 0.0%, or 50%). See section 3.2.3 for value entry description. Confirm the capacitance value in pF is stabilized, press <SELECT> key to accept the 1<sup>st</sup> point value. The 1<sup>st</sup> calibration point has been done. The LCD should go to the 2<sup>nd</sup> point entry menu.
- 2. CHANGE THE LEVEL IN THE VESSEL BY A MINIMUM OF 10%. The level may be raised or lowered. A change of less than 10% may be used in some applications but is not recommended to ensure calibration accuracy.
- 3. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> point entry menu, enter the current level value in % (e.g. 100%, or 30%). See section 3.2.3 for value entry description. Confirm the capacitance value in pF is stabilized, press <SELECT> key to accept the 2<sup>nd</sup> point value. The 2<sup>nd</sup> calibration point has been done.

If the calibration is successful, the display will show "Cal Ok" for a couple of seconds then go back to the calibration menu. If the display shows "Cal Err", then a calibration fault has occurred. Check the following:

- 1. The 2<sup>nd</sup> level entry value is accidentally left at the 1<sup>st</sup> calibration point % level.
  - Re do the auto calibration according the above steps 1-3.
- 2. The level in vessel was not changed from the 1<sup>st</sup> calibration point.
  - Re do the auto calibration according the above steps 1 3.
- 3. IF 1 or 2 are not the cause then call Arjay Engineering Ltd.: Toll free: (800) 387 9487 (North America Only), tel. +1 (905) 829-2418

#### 3.3.2 Manual Calibration

The manual calibration is typically used after successful automatic calibration. This feature allows you to recalibrate the transmitter without physically changing the level in the vessel. For example, if the capacitance and level in % have been recorded after the automatic calibration, these recorded values can be used in the manual calibration.

To view the current calibration values at any time, see section 3.2.2 Menu Flow Chart, in Diagnostic menu, under "Diags Cal pts".

To manually calibrate the transmitter:

See detail manual calibration procedures in section 3.3.2 Menu Flow Chart, under "SELECT Calibration" Menu and "Calibration Man. Cal" submenu.

# THIS COMPLETES THE SETUP AND CALIBRATION PROCEDURE FOR THE 2882 LEVEL TRANSMITTER

# 4.0 SETUP AND NETWORK

# 4.1 2882 Transmitter Setup

The 2882 transmitter has the following setup parameters:

# 1. mA Output

For Direct mA output, 0% level = 4 mA, span level (e.g. 100%) = 20 mA; For Inverse mA output 0% level = 20 mA; span level = 4 mA.

See section 3.2.2 Menu Flow Chart, SELECT SETUP menu for details to change the mA output action.

# 2. mA Outpt Span

The mA output span may be set anywhere within the measurement range. Normal mA Span is set at 100% level, but this span value can be changed to a required level.

See section 3.2.2 Menu Flow Chart, SELECT SETUP menu for details to change the mA Span.

## 3. Filter (Data Filter)

Data filter is used to smooth data from a sudden change and minimize fluctuating readings. For example, a 5 second setting means the calculated value of the capacitance and resulting values of level will take 5 seconds to reach their final values as a result of a sudden change of the level.

See section 3.2.2 Menu Flow Chart, SELECT SETUP menu for detail, to change the Data Filter.

#### 4. Device ID number

The ID number is used only for network applications. To communicate on a network, each controller must have a unique ID number.

Important: if multiple units on a network have the same address, network errors will result.

See section 3.2.2 Menu Flow Chart, SELECT SETUP menu for details to change the ID number.

# 4.2 2882 Transmitter Relay Setup

2880 Transmitter allows 4 parameters per relay plus a time delay value, which is common to all relays:

- 1. <u>HIGH ALARM (Diff Hi) POINT</u>. This value is specified in % level. Above this value, relay action is taken depending on the Relay Action and Failsafe settings.
- 2. <u>LOW ALARM (Diff Lo) POINT</u>. This value should be less than the High control point. Below this value, relay action is taken depending on the Relay Action and Failsafe settings.
- 3. <u>RELAY ACTION</u>. High or Low Action. For high action, the alarm is set when the % level rises above the high alarm set point and is reset when the % level drops below the low alarm set point. For low action, the alarm is set when the % level drops below the low alarm set point and is reset when % level rises above the high alarm set point.
- 4. <u>FAILSAFE</u>. Failsafe typically means that the relay is normally (when not in an alarm condition) held in an energized state. In an alarm condition, the relay is de-energized i.e. identical to when the instrument power is shut off. The rationale is that the alarm condition should match the Power Fail condition.
- 5. <u>RELAY DELAY</u>. Minimum time in seconds for an alarm to exist before the corresponding relay is set to its alarm state. The relay alarm state depends on the Relay Action and Failsafe settings.

# The following table shows the effect of the Relay Action and Failsafe settings.

Relay Action	Failsafe Setting	Effect	
High	No	Alarm condition when process level rises above the High Setpoint for at least the alarm delay period.	
		Alarm condition remains active until the process level drops below the Low Setpoint.	
		No action is taken when the process level is between the High and Low Setpoints.	
		In the alarm condition, the corresponding alarm LED is turned ON, and the relay is energized.	
High Yes Alarm condition se		Alarm condition set and reset as above.	
		In the alarm condition, the corresponding alarm LED is turned ON, but the relay is de-energized.	
Low	No	Alarm condition when process level drops below the Low Setpoint for at least the alarm delay period.	
		Alarm condition remains active until the process level rises above the High Setpoint.	
		No action is taken when the process level is between the High and Low Setpoints.	
		In the alarm condition, the corresponding alarm LED is turned ON, and the relay is energized.	
Low	Yes	Alarm condition set and reset as above.	
		In the alarm condition, the corresponding alarm LED is turned ON, but the relay is de-energized.	

#### 4.3 2882 Transmitter Network

The 2882 Level Transmitter may be monitored and calibrated via RS-485 protocol compatible digital communications.

Typical features are:

# 1. Ease of wiring in multiple level point monitoring:

Up to 255 Model 2882's (or other Arjay 2800 Series level monitors) may be connected together in a daisy chain (2 wire communication plus power wiring) connection to an Arjay Remote Access monitor or customer control system which allows viewing data and setup of any of the transmitters on the network. The 4-20mA output may still be used if necessary.

#### 2. Setup for the 2882 for network operation:

Each 2882 transmitter must have a unique number to connect in a network system. See section 3.2.2 Menu Flow Chart, SELECT SETUP menu for details to change the ID number.

# 5.0 TROUBLESHOOTING

CONDITION	DO THIS
Status LED is OFF and the LCD display if off	Check the power to the unit. If the unit is a 24/12VDC model, check the external source is 24V/12VDC. Make sure the polarity is correct. If the unit is a 100-240VAC model, then check the Line, Neutral and Ground wiring is correct.
2. If the status LED is RED	This indicates a major error such as memory failure, no probe signal etc. Check the following:
	<ul> <li>Make sure the probe wiring is correct.</li> <li>Microprocessor may have lost its parameters due to a surge in the line. Go to Diagnostic Menu (see 3.2.2 Menu Flow Chart) to check the Calibration values, frequency and capacitance values</li> <li>Call Arjay Technical Support.</li> </ul>
3. mA output does not match the level.	First determine if the problem is in the mA output or if the unit is not calibrated to the vessel.
	<ul> <li>Check the calibration values, go to Diagnostic Menu (see 3.2.2 Menu Flow chart) and read the 2 calibration points values. If the calibration values are not correct, redo calibration (see section 3.3 2882 Transmitter Calibration) If the calibration values are correct, go to next step to check mA output.</li> <li>Check the mA output Action (direct or inverse) and mA output Span are set as desired. See section 3.2.2 Menu Flow chart / Setup/ View menu.</li> <li>If the mA output still does not match the level, then call Arjay Technical Support.</li> </ul>
	IMPORTANT: THE UNIT SOURCES MA OUT FROM THE MA OUTPUT TERMINAL. THIS TERMINAL SHOULD NOT BE CONNECTED TO +24V. IT IS NOT A 2 WIRE MA TRANSMITTER. See Figure 2.1 for electrical hookup details

# **ARJAY ENGINEERING TECHNICAL SUPPORT**

(800) 387-9487 +1 (905) 829-2418 www.arjayeng.com

